

173.

OPINIONS AND DECLARATIONS RENDERED BY THE INTER- NATIONAL COMMISSION ON ZOOLOGICAL NOMENCLATURE

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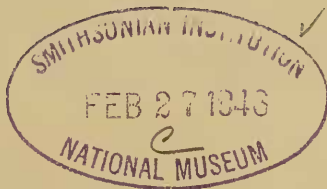
FRANCIS HEMMING, C.M.G., C.B.E.

Secretary to the Commission

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OPINION 12

Stephanoceros fimbriatus (Goldfuss, 1820) versus
Stephanoceros eichhornii Ehrenberg, [1832] (Class
Rotifera, Order Flosculariacea)



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INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION ON ZOOLOGICAL NOMENCLATURE

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Dr. Leonhard STEJNEGER (U.S.A.).

OPINION 12.

STEPHANOCEROS FIMBRIATUS (GOLDFUSS, 1820)
VERSUS *STEPHANOCEROS EICHHORNII* EHRENBERG,
[1832] (CLASS ROTIFERA, ORDER FLOSCULARIACEA).

SUMMARY.—The generic name *Stephanoceros* Ehrenberg, [1832]¹ (Class Rotifera, Order Floseulariaceae), is to be used in preference to *Coronella* Goldfuss, 1820² (preoccupied by *Coronella* Laurenti, 1768³); the specific name *Coronella fimbriata*⁴ Goldfuss, 1820,⁵ takes precedence over *Stephanoceros eichhornii* Ehrenberg, [1832],⁶ which is admittedly (Ehrenberg, 1832 : 125⁷ and 1838 : 400–401⁸) *Coronella fimbriata*⁴ Goldfuss, 1820, renamed. Ehrenberg was right in rejecting *Coronella* Goldfuss, 1820, but in error in rejecting *Coronella fimbriata*⁴ Goldfuss, 1820; no reason is apparent for perpetuating his error.

I.—THE STATEMENT OF THE CASE.

The following case has been submitted by Professor Charles F. Rousselet for *Opinion* :—

The well-known Rotifer "*Stephanoceros eichhornii*" was first discovered by Pastor Eichhorn at Danzig in 1761, and he published a figure and description of it in 1775,⁹ calling the animal "Der Kron-Polyp."

In 1820 Goldfuss in his *Handbuch der Zoologie* placed this Rotifer with

¹ *Stephanoceros* Ehrenberg, [1832], *Abh. preuss. Akad. Wiss.* 1831 : 125. It will be noted that the paper in which this name first appeared was not published until 1832, although it was included in the volume for the year 1831. The date was incorrectly given as 1831 when this *Opinion* was published in 1910.

² *Coronella* Goldfuss, 1820, *Handb. Zool.* (1) : 77.

³ *Coronella* Laurenti, 1768, *Spec. med. Syn. Rept.* : 84 (Class Reptilia).

⁴ When this *Opinion* was published in 1910, this specific trivial name was inadvertently given as *fimbriatus* instead of as *fimbriata* and the generic name was omitted. See also footnote 19.

⁵ *Coronella fimbriata* Goldfuss, 1820, *Handb. Zool.* (1) : 77.

⁶ *Stephanoceros eichhornii* Ehrenberg, [1832], *Abh. preuss. Akad. Wiss.* 1831 : 125.

⁷ The paper of Ehrenberg's here referred to is that cited above in footnote 1.

⁸ Ehrenberg, 1838, *Die Infusorienthierch.* : 400–401.

⁹ Eichhorn, 1775, *Beyträge zur Natur-Geschichte der kleinsten Wasser-Thiere, die mit keinem blossen Auge können gesehen werden, . . . etc.*

*Coryne Gärtner*¹⁰ and *Cristatella Lamarck*¹¹ amongst the polyps under the name "*Coronella fimbriata*" as cited by Ehrenberg.

In 1831¹² Ehrenberg, recognizing the true nature of the creature as a Rotifer, gave the first correct description and figure, which in 1838⁸ were reproduced in his great work *Die Infusorienthierchen*¹³ as "*Stephanoceros eichhornii*," under which name it has been known ever since and referred to in numberless works.

Quite recently some zoologists (beginning with Montgomery, 1903, *Proc. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad.* 55 : 374) have resuscitated Goldfuss' specific¹⁴ name "*fimbriata*" as having priority, which is likely to cause much needless confusion. I therefore desire to inquire whether there is under the present rules any justification for changing this name, and whether the new name of "*Stephanoceros fimbriatus*" must be accepted.

It seems to me that as regards Rotifera (and a few other classes of microscopic animals) the early descriptions are very wild and unreliable, until Ehrenberg in 1838, with a full knowledge of his predecessors' work, put this Class in order. In the words of Dr. Hudson "Ehrenberg's work swallowed up, as it were, the very memory of all his predecessors," and it may be well said of him that he was the founder of this branch of zoology. To go beyond Ehrenberg in naming species of this Class will certainly cause much confusion, as shown by above example, which might perhaps be avoided if it were possible to frame a proper rule by your committee.¹⁵

II.—DISCUSSION OF THE CASE.

2. Upon basis of these premises the Commission draws the following conclusions :—

- (1) Under Article 34 of the Code, the name *Coronella* Goldfuss, 1820,¹⁶ must be rejected as absolute homonym, since it is preoccupied by *Coronella* Laurenti, 1768,¹⁷ reptile.
- (2) Under Article 25 of the Code, the specific name *Coronella fimbriata*¹⁸,¹⁹

¹⁰ *Coryne Gärtner*, 1774, in Pallas, *Spic. zool.* 1 (10) : 40. When this *Opinion* was published in 1910 the name was misspelt *Coryna* and the author's name omitted.

¹¹ *Cristatella Lamarck*, 1801, *Syst. Anim.* : 385. When this *Opinion* was published in 1910, the name of the author of *Cristatella* was omitted.

¹² The date of this paper of Ehrenberg's is 1832 not 1831. See footnote 1.

¹³ The full title of this work is *Die Infusorienthierchen als vollkommene Organismen*.

¹⁴ The scientific designation of animals is binominal for species (Article 2). Accordingly, the "specific name" bestowed on this species is "*Coronella fimbriata*" not "*fimbriata*." The word "*fimbriata*" is the "trivial name" of the species, not its "specific name."

¹⁵ The reference here is to the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature.

¹⁶ See footnote 2.

¹⁷ See footnote 3.

¹⁸ See footnote 5.

¹⁹ When this *Opinion* was published in 1910, the generic name was omitted in the references made to this species in this and the immediately following sub-paragraph of paragraph 2 and also in the "summary" to the *Opinion*, only the "trivial name" being given. On the present occasion, the specific name is printed in full on each occasion. For the distinction

Goldfuss, 1820, takes precedence over the specific name *Stephanoceros eichhornii* Ehrenberg, [1832].^{20, 21}

Ehrenberg, 1832 (: 125²²) and 1838 (400-401²³) admits that "*eichhornii*" is a new name for "*fimbriata*," but he gives no reason for rejecting *fimbriata*; neither is there any reason for such rejection given in the communication now before the Commission, nor can any be found in the literature cited. On the contrary, Ehrenberg shows by his statements and by his bibliographic references that Eichhorn's plate 1 figure 1, which Ehrenberg distinctly refers to as a recognizable illustration, and which Goldfuss cites as basis for the specific name *Coronella fimbriata*,¹⁹ is also the basis for the specific name *Stephanoceros eichhornii*.¹⁹

- (3) From the foregoing, it is clear that Ehrenberg was right in rejecting the generic name *Coronella* Goldfuss, 1820, but his rejection of the specific name *Coronella fimbriata* Goldfuss, 1820,¹⁹ and substitution thereof of the specific name *Stephanoceros eichhornii* Ehrenberg, 1832,¹⁹ were not in harmony with any code of zoological nomenclature that has ever been established.
- (4) Montgomery, 1903, in adopting the combination *Stephanoceros fimbriatus* (Goldfuss, 1820)²⁴ was, under the premises, justified, and this combination should be accepted, unless additional facts can be adduced to show such action unwarranted under the Code.

3. The words of Dr. Hudson "Ehrenberg's work swallowed up, as it were, the very memory of all his predecessors" cannot be accepted as sufficient grounds for the perpetuation of Ehrenberg's error in renaming a systematic unit which had been validly named by one of his predecessors.

4. It may be admitted as possible that temporary confusion will result from the application of the Law of Priority to the species in question, but such confusion will assuredly be less than would result from the recognition of the first exception to the Law of Priority,²⁵ which would be permanent in character, and at the

between the "generic name" and the "trivial name" of a species, see footnote 14. In the "summary" the "trivial name" of this species was given as "*fimbriatus*" (the correct grammatical form, if the species is referred to the genus *Stephanoceros* Ehrenberg) instead of as *fimbriata* (the form agreeing in gender with *Coronella* Goldfuss).

²⁰ See footnote 6.

²¹ In the passages of the original edition of *Opinion 12* referred to in footnote 19 above, the generic name of this species was omitted in the references made to this species, only the trivial name being cited.

²² See footnote 7.

²³ See footnote 8.

²⁴ The name of the author and the date are here placed in round brackets in accordance with the provisions of Article 23 of the Code, in order to make it clear that, when Goldfuss first published the trivial name *fimbriata* for this species, he placed the species in a genus other than that to which it is here assigned.

²⁵ For an account of the reasons which some years later caused the International Commission unanimously to recommend the International Congress of Zoology to confer upon them plenary powers to suspend the rules in certain cases, see NOTE 2 below (pp. 198-201).

same time establish a precedent for repeated waivers of its provisions by individual zoologists.

5. The Commission is, therefore, clearly of the opinion that, unless the Law of Priority is strictly applied, no uniformity in International Zoological Nomenclature can obtain,²⁵ and that it is wiser for the present generation to bear with the temporary inconvenience of a few changes than to transmit to future generations our nomenclatural problems, augmented a hundredfold by the addition of the ever-increasing number of systematic units, made possible by the like increase in the amount of literature.

6. *Opinion* written by Stiles.

7. *Opinion* concurred in by fourteen (14) Commissioners: Blanchard, Dautzenberg, Graff, Hoyle,²⁶ Jentink, Jordan,²⁷ Joubin, Maehrenthal, Monticelli, Osborn, Schulze, Stejneger,²⁸ Stiles,²⁹ Wright.

8. Not voting: Studer.

III.—SUPPLEMENTARY NOTES BY INDIVIDUAL COMMISSIONERS.

9. Stejneger adds:—

While concurring in the *Opinion* "*Stephanoceros fimbriatus* (Goldfuss, 1820) versus *Stephanoceros eichhornii* Ehrenberg, [1832]," I wish to call attention to my separate vote in the case "*Craspedacusta sowerbii* versus *Limnocodium victoria*,"³⁰ first section, in which I protest against the practice of guaranteeing the correctness of the nomenclatural premises.³¹ In the present case I do not wish to render a separate, formal opinion, because I take it for granted that, if my colleagues on reconsideration adopt my views, the phraseology will also be altered in the present case. The danger of complications is very great. The other day a case was sent to me for my personal opinion. Of course, I refused to give it, saying that as a member of the Commission before which the identical case may be brought some day, it would be improper to give an individual opinion.

²⁶ See paragraph 10 below.

²⁷ The Commissioner here referred to is the late Commissioner David Starr Jordan not Commissioner Karl Jordan, the present President of the Commission, who at the time of the adoption of *Opinion* 12 was not a member of the Commission.

²⁸ See paragraph 9 below.

²⁹ See paragraph 11 below.

³⁰ The case here referred to is that dealt with in *Opinion* 15.

³¹ Some years later, the grant to the International Commission of additional duties and powers made it necessary for them to accept full responsibility for the nomenclatorial premises on which their *Opinion* was based. Naturally, in the discharge of this responsibility the International Commission found it essential to examine the premises submitted to them much more closely than had previously been necessary. See NOTE 3 below (pp. 201-202).

Nevertheless, I looked up the case *to some extent* and found three errors in the statement of facts. It was a very complicated case and many of the most difficult ones are apt later to be presented to us by the ornithologists of the A.O.U. I would also suggest that the cases be *numbered consecutively* for easy citation.³²

10. Hoyle adds ³³ :—

In regard to the enclosed, I hold that your decisions are absolutely correct according to the Code and I have signed them, though with a reservation.

These two cases ³⁴ are, I think, good instances of the point, which I wish to bring before the Commission at its next sitting, as I believe I have already notified you.

The proposal is that we should imitate the botanists and draw up a list of names which are not to be altered under any pretext whatever.³⁵ I believe this would conduce to uniformity and to the acceptance of the labours of the Commission by zoologists in general.

In the first case,³⁶ the species has never been called anything but *Limnocodium sowerbii*, and though I agree with you that scientific names are not matters for negotiation and compromise, I think that in a case where this was done at the very outset before any comparison had time to arise, zoologists would be well advised in ratifying the arrangement.

I thoroughly agree with Stejneger's observations.

11. Note by Stiles :—

The amendment [proposed by Commissioner Stejneger] is accepted by Blanchard, Jentink, Joubin, Monticelli, Stiles.

The other Commissioners did not express any vote for or against the amendment, but, as it was accepted by Stiles as part of the original *Opinion*, they inferentially accepted it.

Editorial Notes by Francis Hemming, Secretary to the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature.

NOTE I.

Historical particulars.

This *Opinion* was published in July 1910 (*Smithsonian Publication* 1938 : 19-21), when the Smithsonian Institution first undertook to publish the *Opinions* rendered by the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature.

³² This observation refers to the numbering of cases while under consideration by the Commission and before any decision had been reached thereon. Commissioner Stejneger's suggestion was adopted by the Secretary to the Commission.

³³ When *Opinions* 1-25 were published together in 1910, the note by Commissioner Hoyle quoted in this paragraph appeared only in *Opinion* 15, but in *Opinion* 12 attention was drawn to it by the following sentence : "For remarks by Hoyle, see *Opinion* 15."

³⁴ The "two cases" here referred to are those dealt with in *Opinions* 12 and 15. See also footnote 33.

³⁵ For the circumstances in which later this proposal was substantially adopted, see NOTE 2 below (pp. 198-201).

³⁶ For this case, see *Opinion* 15.

2. This *Opinion* is undated but it cannot have been adopted earlier than on some date in 1908 (the earliest date on which the earlier *Opinion* 6 can have been adopted ³⁷) or later than on some date in the first half of 1910, since (as shown above) it was published in July of that year.

3. For the reasons explained in paragraph 4 of NOTE 1 to *Opinion* 6, ³⁸ no manuscript or other unpublished documents relating to this *Opinion* are preserved in the archives of the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature.

NOTE 2.

The modification of the views expressed in paragraphs 4 and 5 of Opinion 12, consequent upon the decisions taken by the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature and by the Ninth International Congress of Zoology at Monaco in 1913.

Opinion 12 was rendered by the International Commission on some date during the period 1908–1910, ³⁹ *i.e.* about half-way through the period between the adoption of the International Code of Zoological Nomenclature at Berlin in 1901 and the settlement in 1913 of the question whether any provision should be made for dealing exceptionally with cases where the most rigorous application of the Law of Priority would clearly result in greater confusion than uniformity. This question was one of those around which controversy had centred at Berlin during the discussions on the draft of the International Code and for which no solution had then been found possible. Accordingly, Article 25 of the International Code was finally approved at Berlin in a form which made no provision whatever for the grant of exceptional treatment in particular cases.

2. In view of the decisions taken at Berlin, it became the duty of the International Commission in the years following 1901 to take up the position (as they did, for example, in *Opinions* 12 and 15) that in no circumstances could any departure from the Law of Priority be countenanced. The note attached by Commissioner Hoyle to his adherence to these *Opinions* ⁴⁰ shows, however, that as early as 1908–1910 the question of finding some means of

³⁷ See paragraph 2 of NOTE 1 to *Opinion* 6 (p. 132 above).

³⁸ See page 132 above.

³⁹ See paragraph 2 of NOTE 1 above.

⁴⁰ See paragraph 10 of the present *Opinion* (page 197 above).

escape from the difficulties caused in certain cases by operation of the Law of Priority was already under discussion between the members of the International Commission.

3. In 1910, this question was debated at length by the International Commission at their meeting held at Graz during the Eighth International Congress of Zoology. At that meeting, the International Commission decided to recommend the Congress to approve the establishment of the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology*, in the hope that it would be possible thereby to show that, as respects many important and commonly-used generic names, the strict application of the Law of Priority was not inconsistent with the maintenance of long-established practice. This proposal was approved in principle by the Congress but it was not until the meeting of the Ninth International Congress of Zoology at Monaco in 1913 that the detailed scheme was finally adopted.⁴¹

4. The establishment of the *Official List* greatly narrowed the field of controversy, but it did not—and in the nature of things could not—do anything to ease the difficulties at precisely the point where they were most acute, namely where there was a direct conflict between the Law of Priority and long-established practice. It was inevitable, therefore, that the question should again be reviewed by the International Commission, when at Monaco in 1913 they came to work out the details for the establishment of the *Official List*. In their report to the Monaco Congress, the International Commission frankly admitted that the Law of Priority was “a harsh Law and produces inconveniences.” Nevertheless, the International Commission did not feel (see paragraph (98) of the Commission’s report) that the time was ripe for them to bring forward the proposals for reaching a definite solution of this problem, on which they had been working for some time (paragraph (111) of the Commission’s report). Instead, the Commission brought forward a proposal for the establishment of a list of names to be known as the “Transitional List,” the proposal being that names on this “List,” even if not in accord with the Law of Priority, were to be used until the close of the period fixed as the “Transitional Period” for the group concerned. This proposal did not commend itself to either party to the controversy and, in consequence, the International Commission agreed to give further consideration to the matter before the close of the Congress. In their first report to the Congress, the Commission

⁴¹ For a detailed account of the establishment of the *Official List*, see Hemming, 1943, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* 1 : xi-xvi.

had recognised that there was a strong desire both inside and outside the Congress that this question should "now be settled definitely, finally and once for all." This conviction was strengthened by the discussion that had taken place in the Section on Nomenclature. The result was that, in their "Supplemental Report," the Commission came forward with the proposal that this question should be settled by the grant to the International Commission of plenary powers to suspend the rules, as applied to any given case, where, in the judgment of the Commission, the strict application of the rules will clearly result in greater confusion than uniformity. This proposal was approved and adopted by the Monaco Congress.

5. The Monaco settlement, which was largely due to the patience and diplomatic skill displayed by Commissioner C. W. Stiles, then Secretary to the Commission, secured a two-fold object, thereby obtaining the support of those who at that time were opposed to any weakening of the provisions in the Code relating to the Law of Priority and also of those who favoured the grant of some relief in those cases, where the Law of Priority operated most harshly : first, this settlement provided for the maintenance intact of the portions of the Code relating to the Law of Priority ; second, this settlement provided machinery (hedged around with numerous safeguards), by means of which it became possible, within the framework of law, to secure relief in those cases where the Law of Priority, if applied in its most rigorous form, would operate to the disadvantage of zoological science. The machinery so provided became an integral part of the international system of zoological nomenclature and, by reason of so becoming, in no way detracted from the force and vigour of the Law of Priority.⁴²

6. The text of the instrument embodying the Monaco settlement is given in full in *Declaration 5* (1943, *Opinions and Declarations rendered by the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature 1* : 31-40).

7. It should be noted that, in order to set at rest any fears that otherwise have arisen that the International Commission might use its plenary powers in order to reverse a decision taken under those powers at an earlier date (and thereby introduce an element of uncertainty into nomenclature), the International Congress of

⁴² A detailed account of the discussions leading up to the grant to the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature of "plenary powers" to suspend the rules in certain cases will be found in 1943, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* 1 : xvii-xxi.

Zoology at Monaco inserted in the "Plenary Powers" instrument (Article 2) a self-denying ordinance, binding both upon the Congress itself and upon its agent the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature, whereby the International Congress expressly declared that any decision taken under the "plenary powers," even in the exceptional case where those powers were used by a majority vote, was "final and without appeal," so far as the Congress was concerned. There is thus no possible means by which a case once settled by a decision taken under the "plenary powers" can at any later time be reversed or modified.

NOTE 3.

On the duty of taking into account not only the premises submitted as respects particular names but also all relevant considerations in regard thereto, imposed upon the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature by the Ninth International Congress of Zoology at Monaco in 1913.

At the time when Commissioner Stejneger advocated the adoption by the International Commission of the practice of basing their *Opinions* on particular names solely upon the nomenclatorial premises submitted, without in any way guaranteeing the accuracy of those premises,⁴³ the only power possessed by the International Commission was that of interpreting the International Code; it was at that time no part of the duties of the Commission to lay down, as regards any given organism, what under the Code was its correct name, either generic or trivial. Accordingly, in dealing with cases submitted to them, which involved the names of particular organisms, the function of the Commission was to render an *Opinion* stating what, on the basis of the nomenclatorial premises submitted, was the correct name for the organism in question, under a due interpretation of the relevant provisions of the International Code.

2. In this, as in many other respects, the whole situation underwent a complete transformation when at Monaco in 1913 the powers and duties of the Commission were greatly extended by the International Congress. The extended powers so granted were (i) the grant to the Commission of "plenary power" to suspend the rules in certain cases and (ii) the placing upon the Commission of the duty of establishing and maintaining the

⁴³ See the note by Commissioner Stejneger quoted in paragraph 9 of *Opinion 12* (pp. 196-197 above).

Official List of Generic Names in Zoology. Under the first of these powers (some aspects of which are discussed in NOTE 2 above), it became the duty of the Commission to satisfy itself by every means in its power as to the accuracy of the nomenclatorial premises submitted, since the use of the "plenary powers" represents in any given case a definite and final decision regarding the name or names involved. It is therefore a decision which should only be taken after a most careful examination of all relevant considerations. The use of the power to place generic names on the *Official List* also involves a serious responsibility and one which can only properly be discharged by the Commission taking all practicable measures to satisfy themselves regarding both the accuracy and the completeness of the nomenclatorial premises of cases submitted to the Commission.

3. Finally, at their meeting held at Lisbon in 1935, the International Commission formally recognised that it was their duty, by reference to the original authorities or otherwise, to check the accuracy of the bibliographical and other references cited in petitions submitted to them and to correct any errors which might be so detected (Lisbon Session, 5th Meeting, Conclusion 1(c)).⁴⁴ It was as part of this decision that the Commission then agreed that the action described above was to be taken as regards all the items included in the report then submitted by the Commission to the Twelfth International Congress of Zoology, before the text of that report was officially printed.

FRANCIS HEMMING .

*Secretary to the International Commission
on Zoological Nomenclature*

Secretariat of the Commission,
at the British Museum (Natural History),
Cromwell Road, LONDON, S.W.7.

1st September, 1944.

⁴⁴ See 1943, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* 1 : 44.

THE PUBLICATIONS OF THE COMMISSION.

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Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature.

This journal has been established by the International Commission as their Official Organ in order to provide a medium for the publication of :—

- (a) proposals on zoological nomenclature submitted to the International Commission for deliberation and decision ;
- (b) comments received from, and correspondence by the Secretary with, zoologists on proposals published in the *Bulletin* under (a) above ; and
- (c) papers on nomenclatorial implications of developments in taxonomic theory and practice.

The *Bulletin* was established in 1943. Seven Parts of volume 1 have now been published. Further Parts are in the press.

Opinions and Declarations Rendered by the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature.

The above work is being published in three volumes concurrently, namely :—

Volume 1. This volume will contain *Declarations* 1-9 (which have never previously been published) and *Opinions* 1-133 (the original issue of which is now out of print). Parts 1-21 (containing *Declarations* 1-9 and *Opinions* 1-12) have now been published. Further Parts will be published shortly.

Volume 2. This volume, which contains the record of the decisions taken by the International Commission at Lisbon in 1935, is being published in two Sections (Sections A and B) with continuous pagination. Of these, Section A, containing *Declarations* 10-12 and *Opinions* 134-160, is now complete. Of Section B, which will contain *Opinions* 161-181, Parts 31-45 (containing *Opinions* 161-175) have now been published. The remaining Parts of this volume are in the press and will be published as soon as possible.

Volume 3. This volume, which commenced with *Opinion* 182, will contain the *Opinions* adopted by the International Commission since their meeting at Lisbon in 1935. Parts 1-11 (containing *Opinions* 182-192) have now been published. Further Parts will be published as soon as possible.

APPEAL FOR FUNDS

The International Commission appeal earnestly to all institutions and individuals interested in the development of zoological nomenclature to contribute, according to their means, to the Commission's Special (Publications) Fund. Of the total sum of £1,800 required to enable the Commission to issue all the publications now awaiting printing, donations amounting to £969 16s. 1*d.* were received up to 30th June 1945. Additional contributions are urgently needed in order to enable the Commission to continue their work without interruption. Contributions of any amount, however small, will be most gratefully received.

Contributions should be sent to the International Commission at their Publications Office, 41, Queen's Gate, London, S.W. 7, and made payable to the "International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature or Order" and crossed "Account payee. Coutts & Co."

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